

PARIS, Nov. 8, 1879.

Princes. When exiled from the soil of France the money could all the same penetrate there, and I never failed to do so in his favor. M. Martinot, having been able to count a successful engagement in his career it may readily be imagined that the same success attended his enterprises; the same must have been considerably. I am assured that has not been less than from 500,000. to 600,000,000. It was, therefore, not without a certain degree of apprehension that the Princes learned recently that this was about to establish an "Opéra Populaire," or, in other words, a theatre very important in its aims and very costly.

SARDOU'S NEW PLAY.

WITCH BURNING IN RUSSIA.

STRANGE STORY OF FANATICISM—A VILLAGER BURNED BECAUSE SHE WAS THOUGHT TO HAVE THE EVIL EYE.

(From the London Standard.)

of her native village, Wtaschewo, in the government of Novgorod. But the people of the place having, from her early youth, made up their minds that she had the "evil eye," nothing could eradicate that impression. Being branded with this reputation it naturally followed that powers of divination and enchantment were attributed to her, including the ability to afflict both men and animals with various plagues and sicknesses. In spite, however, of the supernatural skill with which she was credited she met with no suitor save a poor soldier. She accepted him gladly.

Meanwhile the feeling in the village against her became so intensified that it was resolved by the people, pending the decision on the complaint to the court, to take the law into their hands. The execution of this resolve was not delayed for a moment. Led by Kauchin, Nikislor, Starovoy and an old man of seventy, one Shchiponak, whose wife and daughters were at the time supposed to be in the village, they went to the house of Ivanov on the way to Ignatieva's dwelling. Nikislor had provided himself with hammer and nails, and Ivanov was carrying chips of pine wood "to smoke on the bad spirits." Finding the cottage door locked

up the window, and the remainder crowded in and announced to the terrified woman that by unanimous decision she was, for the present, to be kept fast in the room. The woman, however, who had proceeded to look through the room's window, found, unfortunately, several bottles of various medicines. Having then, in her enchanted mood, seen the door of the massive portrait of Igatwa's gull, it was decided, on the suggestion of Nikoskor, to burn her and her devilish work. The peasants in chorus: "if we let her off now we shall be bewitched one and all," Kaushin, who held a torch of a lighted chip of pine wood, which he had used to burn the gull, stepped forward to lead him about the premises, instantly applied it to a bundle of straw lying in a room, after which all the peasants followed him, and set fire to the others. The agonized woman then tried to get out at the windows, but these were already nailed up. In the meantime the angry people, blantly staring at the spreading flames and to the cries of their victims without moving a muscle.

BURNING HER UP.

At this point a lighted torch came on the scene, and ran toward the cottage to rescue his sister. But a dozen arms held him back. "Don't let her escape!"

FOREIGN NOTES.

The condition of Ireland, says the London *Es-*
aminer, is attracting great attention in Russia, and
the newspapers contain numerous articles describ-
ing the distress existing in the Emerald Isle. *Necesse*
France affirms, on the strength of advices from
Paris, that the Irish are at war with a despotic
tyranny between Russia and England to rise as *masters*
and declare their independence. That this is *show-*
nly believed by many Russian politicians is *shew-*
by the intelligence from Moscow that Aksakof and
several other noted Russians have promised to
give subscriptions toward the cause if applied to
the promoters of the Irish revolutionary move-
ment.

The late Duke of Brunswick's sealed packet has been found. The document reads:—"To M. de Munchhausen, to My Marshal of the Court, Superior Chamberlain, and Secretary of State, to be put into a coffin of which this is the description.—Let it be of a similar form to that of my dear friend, the Duke of Brunswick, of which I have a wood, lined with the best dark red Geneva velvet, abundantly garnished with gold lace and fringes." "The Duke of Brunswick," says the document, "is dead, except that at one passage there is a paragraph ordaining that the lid should be constructed 'so that the Duke of Brunswick, if dead, may be able to open it myself from the inside.'"

The Vatican is preparing for a Consistory, to be held on the 12th inst. The subject of the Consistory is an important Allocution, reviewing the condition of the Church and supplying a narrative and explanation of the various measures being taken by the Pontiff, which will be published. His Holiness is also preparing a long Encyclical Letter, in which will be contained a full and complete statement of the progress of the transformation of ecclesiastical education throughout the world, from the complete annihilation of the secular studies in the seminaries to the present position, in which the priesthood is expected. The Pope has already concluded himself for some days past and will continue to do so for some more, in order to labor uninterruptedly at this work.

The illustrated paper being got up in Paris for the benefit of the Murcian sufferers promises to be a very splendid affair. The popular edition will contain 100 illustrations, and the artist's edition, of which there will be a special issue on Chinese paper, for which any obtainable price will be charged. Pissarro lends his promise to print both issues. The paper will be printed in the most beautiful manner, and the European sovereigns and chief statesmen, Donors, M. de Meunier, Worms, Neuville and Detaille will assist with their pencils. Got contributes an article on "The Murcian Sufferers," and the Academy of the "French Academy," Naquet on "Divorce," Sarlon on "Materialism," and Rothschild will pen the "Citizens of the World." Hugo and Gambetta are also expected to contribute.

Another conflict is as occurred between Spanish and Portuguese fishermen at Taira, on the coast of Algarve. It is stated that 600 Portuguese fishermen at Taira, on the coast of Algarve, attacked some Spanish fishing smacks which were plying their trade in Portuguese waters. The Portuguese cut the nets of their rivals, boarded the smacks and inflicted other damage. Count Casal Ribeiro, newly appointed Minister to the Court of Madrid, has hastened his departure to the Spanish capital to prevent by diplomatic means this question from assuming more serious importance. The Spanish Government has already proposed to the Government of Portugal that the Portuguese fishermen on the coast of Algarve in consequence of the conflict should be expelled from the coast for a period of three months. She has on board the naval Captain José Alameida, who has been appointed by the Portuguese government.

ment to confer with the Spanish delegates who are arriving in the city for the encounter with the Major. Serpa Pinto has arrived in Southampton and has had an interview with the Minister of Marine. He intends to visit his uncle, the Duoro, where he hopes to re-establish his place. The editors of the Lisbon paper *Comercio da Manhã* have been waiting, puzzled, for two of Major Serpa Pinto's friends, one a distinguished professor and author, the other a Lieutenant in the Portuguese navy, demanding an explanation of a passage in a letter of the Major to the editor of a magazine, published sixty-sixth number of the said journal. The passage, which the Major regarded as injurious to his honor, is the following: "That he (the Major) practiced a crime, the crime of treason, in the person of the Major Capelo and Ireno. The editors' explanation has satisfied Major Pinto's friends, for it appears that the meaning intended to be conveyed in the article was that the Major had explored the coast of the country of the writer of the article, bound in duty to accompany his fellow explorers to the end of their journey.

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made in artillery. The 2nd column can, in case of need, be transformed into centres of defence and the 3rd into a trench. The dug-out at Point, the fortification of which has just been completed, commands the entrance to the Valley of Sardar. The armament of this point though not yet begun, will shortly be commenced. General Keil, Chief of the Engineering Department, is, in fact, directing the construction of fortifications at two different points. These latter are works of considerable importance, but from their position and their extent. Other not less important fortifications are just being constructed on the banks of the Rusek River. The Rusek River, commanding the road from Koverlo to the

Lake of Garda. Lastly, the Valley of Primor, which derives its strategic importance from the delicate communication with Vienna by a good military road.

Hadachi Loja, the Abd-el-Kader of Bosnia, is now undergoing a five years' sentence at the fortress of Fiume, for having been guilty of a crime which is to be anything but cast down at his present fate. He expects—and not without reason, it is said—that much of his sentence will be remitted, in which case he will be able to resume his old profession of a tailor's business, as he is much enchanted with the sartorial art, the rudiments of which he is now acquiring.

During his arrest, Hadachi Loja, a most punctual man, was at his praying times, and has, with the money collected by the sale of his autographs, bought himself a watch, that he may be able to observe the time, and when he must appear his carpet and "speak with Allah." The rules of the prison require that his long beard shall be removed, and when he is shaved, he will be able to see the signs of distress. "Little poor man," said he to the barber who presented himself at his cell on the day of his arrival, razor and scissors in hand, "I am a poor man, and I am in a great deal of distress."

The mighty Emperor "is too good" to be so cruel as to wish that such an indignity be offered to him.

Arts of the Gastronome Unfolded
to the Lay Public.

[Paris correspondence of the London Times.]

[Paris correspondence of the London Times.]

There is nothing people speak more often about than Bordeaux wine, and yet nothing, perhaps, about which people are more ignorant. I can say so without offence to anybody, for I confess that before making the trip I have just returned from I was precisely one of those who buy Bordeaux, drink it, converse on it, and yet are really in ignorance about it. I shall be delighted with my trip among the *grands crus* of the Gironde if I succeed in dispelling a few mistakes and giving some of your readers more correct notions of that most useful and agreeable art—the art of drinking Bordeaux. Everybody knows that they are divided into vineyards of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth classes, and, according to the Bordelais, the classification is unopposed in perfectly correct:—First class—the Châteaux Lafite, Château Margaux, Château Latour; second class—Mouton, Hauton, Léoville, Lascombes, Grand-Larose, Brane-Cantenc, Pichon-Longueville, Cos-d'Estournel, Montrose; third class—Kirkwood, Dubouche, Hesse, Lagrange; fourth class—Cantenac, Pichon, Margaux, Brane-Maison, Brane-Cantenac, Saint-Pierre, Brane-Rouge, Pichon, Palmer, Brane-Maison, Saint-Pierre, Brane-Rouge, Talbot, Duhart, Milon, Château-Becheville; fifth class—Poncet-Castelnat, Saint-Pierre, Grand-Puy-Lacoste, Mouton-d'Armailhac, Belgrave, Camenac, Cos-Labori, Clerc-Milon, Croizet-Sages, Cantemerle. Below the fifth class begins what is known as *vin bourgeois*. Then comes *vin d'artisan*, and lastly the *vin de paysan*. This classification has been made by the public according to the different prices at which the vineyards are sold. On an average a second class vintage brings 1,600*fr.* to 1,800*fr.* per ton; a third class, 1,300*fr.* to 1,400*fr.*; a fourth, 1,100*fr.*, and a fifth, 1,000*fr.* Below the fifth class the good *bourgeois* brings 700*fr.* or 800*fr.* per ton, and good *paysan* formerly 250*fr.* to 350*fr.*, but this year already 500*fr.*, and it will get still dearer owing to the poorness of this year's vintage and the ravages of the phylloxera, which has already assailed the commoner vineyards of the Gironde. In the Upper Medoc there are three first class vineyards beyond criticism—the Lafite- Rothschild, the Château-Margaux and the Château-Latour. These three vineyards are rivals as it were. The vintage of 1878 of

these first three classes is still absohd. Neither of them will sell cheaper than the others. Margaux is waiting for Lafitte to fix its price, and Latour is waiting for all the other two move. Lafitte, I was told, expects 6,000*z* a ton for its 1873. Buyers hesitate, and the three great vineyards of the Upper Medoc meanwhile remain in their cellars. Between the first and the second classes is the Monton Rothschild at 3,800*z*, the average price of which is between 2,400*z* and 3,800*z*, per ton—a vintage which has the quality of the first but which contains inferiorities of the second. Altho' the proprietor of the Monton, whose vineyards were contiguous with those of Lafitte, had written on a boundary stone between them, "*Victis bonis vinis*." The proprietor of Lafitte wrote on the other side of the stone, "*Hic est melius*." The position of the Monton is exactly defined by this anecdote. It is a widely diffused idea that the name is the guarantee of the quality of the wine. This is incorrect. Alongside the name must be the year. There are years when the best vineyards have produced the poorest wine, and second class vineyards have produced the first and fourth class vineyards are superior to the first class. Only this is very unusual and can occur to the mind. Thus the year 1877 was very good for the first class, but the instance is rare. The year of the *Cos d'Estournel* du Chateau de Ponsy, which one year reduced the price of 2,000*z*—a very high one—into the second class, was one of the years in which would up after some years of resistance by selling for 800*z* per ton.

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du Kestoulet du Château de Forsaya, Pichon-Langevine et Pichon Lalande, Pontet Canet, Malesco, but could not bring myself to deal with but with Latite, 1876 and 1878; Chateau-Mouton-Rothschild, 1878. These I really drank and they rewarded me by a magnificent dinner at the Duc d'Angoulême's house. The Duc d'Angoulême, when a young man, ordered the regiment he was commanding to present arms on passing the Duc d'Angoulême's house. He had never been acquainted with them as the Latour, so I uncovered on entering the Lafite cellar; but I uncovered to the Chateau-Margaux, the 1878 wine I drank there was a positive revelation. This wine is a somewhat different from the others, it has more body than the parish of Margaux, some of them surrounded by peasants' vines fetching only one-tenth of the price of the others. It is a very good wine, but this grand cru. There has sometimes been an idea that the wine could be made still better by eliminating the vines which are too far from the river. The result was the reverse, so the final conclusion was that the entirety of these vineyards must remain intact. The wine of the Chateau-Margaux is more variable, however, than the other first class wines, and its value depends

glue vineyard, and, as already stated, the adjoining vines are of no rank. The property was bought only a few years ago for 4,000,000*l.*, and it is calculated that the owner has made a very handsome profit. The vineyard has a very fertile soil, and is situated on a slight eminence commanding the charming roads of Paulillac on one side, the view on the other extending to the hills of Puyrat. It is one of those true vineyards of which I have spoken on a levee with the river in the background. The vines are of the variety *leux*, the growers menaced it. Among the wines with which I have made a lasting acquaintance I should mention *Leoville Poyferré*, where we breakfasted. The *Poyferré* of 1854 figures among

analyses its charming flavor. Leoville partly belongs to M. Lalande (also the owner of Le Couronné), a neophyte already of good repute, the other part to the Marquis de Lamoignon, who, by his consumption of Leoville does not appear to shorten his life, for the Marquis, who as Marie Antoinette's favorite was a favorite of Louis XVI., is now seventy-two years of age, and still visits his vineyards. His carriage boasts armorial bearings as in the time of the old monarchy, and he speaks with bitterness of the Revolution, which he regards as the cause of the Helène, "who" attacked himself to the tyrant. The Helène is now in full vintage, the quality is not so high, while the quantity is increased, and the price high, while the quality is generally in forty or fifty per cent below the average. The owners are raising the price of their stock, and it will be strange to find the Helène in the hands of the poor. The Impression I carried away with me from my excursion is that the Bordeaux wines are seldom drunk in perfect health, because people do not know how to drink or how to digest them.

WHITE WINES—CHATEAU YQUEM.

With white wines, as with the red, the vintage of 1891 was not so good as the previous years, but in quality and quantity. But towering above all in vintage and defying all comparison, was the

year, but in the good years it is about 4,000 fr. per mu., and a part of the vintage often fetches 6,000 fr. Some years have sold for 6,000 fr. and partially for 10,000 fr.; but there have been years when the general price has been 3,000 fr. and the vintage has sold for 4,000 fr. and 3,000 fr. The best years were 1850, 1861, 1865, 1874, and 1876. The year 1878 was excellent, but 1879 was a poor year. The vintage of 1880 was sold, on the contrary, for 1,800 fr. was wrecked by the frost, and did not sell for 1,000 fr. The year 1871 is poor and 1870 is still poorer. 1847, however, had a curious history. In the autumn of 1847 the vineyard was sold, and the vintage of that year being declared inferior, the crop was sold at 600 fr. a tun. A little later politics were quiet, business revived, and it was discovered that the Chateau Yquem of 1847 was sold for 1,000 fr. a tun, and had ever produced. In 1859 the Grande Duke Constantine, passing through Bordeaux, bought one of the bottles of the vintage of 1847, and the price of the auction caused by the death of a Bordeaux resident, about 1,000 bottles fetched 50 fr. and 52 fr. a bottle. The vintage of 1859 was about ninety hectares, and belonged to the Marquis de Lamoignon. The vintage of 1860, thirteen kilometres further on at the Chateau Filhol, were there is also a good vine. Chateau Yquem is an excellent one, on the front as well as on the back. In the thirteenth century, but a plain, but a good defence, not for style. The terrace commands a charming view of the bend of the Garonne from St. Macaire and Cadillac, and the vineyard is planted in the soil. The vine traffic on the river, to Bordeaux. The vineyards are spread like a carpet on the gentle slope round the Chateau Yquem, and the ground distinguishing them from neighboring vineyards is the quality of the soil. The quantity is abundant, but the good proportion, and the bottles which leave the cellar will not bear the test of the market, for they will jeopardize its reputation.

DIMINUTIOUS CHAMPAGNE YEAR.—In Champagne, as in other parts of France, a disaster has occurred, and grapes for sixty years. Not a bottle of wine has been harvested; the loss is terrible for the small grower and amounts up to 25,000,000 francs for the Government Department. The grapes did not ripen, and it has been gathered only in order to prevent trespassers from entering the vineyards and damaging them. There is now a stock of 75,000,000 or 40,000,000 in the hands of the great firms. The remainder is in the hands of the small growers. The vineyards of Champagne; but this year wines which had long been a drug in the hands of speculators will be brought up, for everybody demands the consequences of the disaster. The stock of champagne is now only eighteen or twenty million bottles a year, so that the existing stock will have to serve for 1880 and 1881, and the small grower will have to sell his wine to retail houses which sell genuine champagne would be reduced, to use the expression of one of them, to shutting up shop. The price, however, has not risen, and the small grower is still in a bad way. The *Veuve Clicquot* met; Roderer, long in repute; Pommery and Greno, also commanding enormous prices. The best vineyards—Moët, so popular on the Continent and elsewhere—making into consideration the general interest in champagne, and the fact that the vineyards in price in order not to narrow the circle of consumers. Werlé has three or four million bottles, Roderer has two million, and Moët has one million bottles, but Moët is said to have five or six millions, and all these firms can meet orders for 1880 and 1881, and will wait for next year's vintage before raising their prices. The small grower, however, will perhaps force them to raise the price, for during last month, orders have been doubling on all hands, especially from England, where the price of champagne is at a premium. This is the present, however, no cause for alarm, for all depend on next year's vintage, and buyers should not give up their champagne. The price of champagne, to raise the price, and, as always happens, the price, once raised, will be kept up.

P. S.—The Gironde vintage.—The quantity of wine in the Gironde is an ordinary one, and the quality will be very poor.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

STRONG UNDERCURRENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
IN FAVOR OF "THE MAN ON HORSEBACK"
AND ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS—WHY THE
HERO OF APPOMATTOX WILL RECEIVE A
LOYAL RECEPTION.

The letter of your Atlanta correspondent concerning the "boom" of Grant and Stephens has struck a popular chord here, and has consequently caused no little excitement, as in Atlanta an "undercurrent" is

now showing strongly among the best democrats in favor of a non-partisan ticket. Go where you will, among the lawyers, business men, laboring classes, you will hear enthusiastic comments on Grant's administration, and the strongest political arguments in his favor. The shores of California the sentiment in his favor has largely increased, and now there is no popular feeling here, which, laying aside all former prejudices of a "third term," believes that the "man on horseback" is the only man to save the government from downfall and ruin. His constituents argue that experience has taught Grant "better manners;" that he has learned the Presidential ropes to advantage; that age and travel have "tempered him down," and the partisan

President of yesterday will be the unbiased man of to-morrow, uniting his every effort, not for the good of one of the "solid North" or the "solid South," but for the good of the solid Union. This has been the prevailing sentiment of the thought of a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and since this non-partisan ball has been started, and in favor of Grant and Stephens, it is the sincerest and best belief of your correspondent that this intervention will send a unanimous support for this ticket. The ball has gained too much headway to be spoken of the feasibility of Grant being nominated by the Democratic Convention, and by the thousands of republicanism in 1880. Mr. Settle was sharp enough to see that if some Southern man of prominence was elected, it would be a decided mistake, and that it is through by storm; but he made a decided mistake when he took up an idea that he was the man. He is Florida, but as for the other States, why, they would treat his nomination with utter contempt. Alexander looks, and with Grant's name and influence at the head of the ticket, both will secure the unanimous

Grant's proposed visit to the South will be the biggest "boom" of the period and will be the means by which the Union will be reunited. The editors of the *Wilmington Morning Star*, like true Southerners, have spoken kindly of his coming and have promised him, in behalf of the people, a warm and hearty reception. The *Review*, however, in its editorial of the 20th, says that the *Review*, has expressed most biased and unmanly sentiments about his coming, and declares itself not only "defying" such a visit, but also that it will have a partisan as Ulysses S. Grant. The South has not so far forgotten herself as to allow a celebrity to come here who has received favors from the courts of every nation of the world to enter her midst without due appreciation of his position. No: Grant will receive a warm and hearty reception, but it will be one that is right and just, and such as none but Grant could receive. In reference to the other Presidential candidates it must be said that it is for one of them that the South is so much interested. The South city advocates of the *Star* and *Review* are not so much in favor of Church, but still seem half-way inclined towards Seymour. The *Post* (rep.) hoists at its column headed "The South's Choice," the name of Grant, and will allow me to say that the former is not "booming" very successfully in this section, but with the republicans of the South, and the *Star* and *Review* of the "after Grant. Tilden is 'deader' than the proverbial 'dead nail,' and Bayard has a goodly number of adherents. The *Star* and *Review* are not without their own thoughts of. So much for national politics, now for that of the State.

The South sends six democratic representatives to Congress this session, Jesse J. Yates, of the Fourth district, being defeated in the late election by Joseph J. Martin, an able republican. This election, however, is not contested.

GENERAL GRANT'S FUTURE.

A personal friend of General Grant advised Attorney General Cummings about the proposed business enterprise. He has had a small fortune, and the General advised he must now address himself to his own business affairs. He is anxious to get to Philadelphia, where, however, he understood, his personal affairs are discussed exclusively. He would like to visit Cuba, Mexico and Mexico, mining, he says, he should be advised of the Nicaragua Canal, in which he has always taken deep interest.

In the head of a nation, to build such a vast work, in which the nations of Europe, as well as America, are interested, would be to erect a monument to his hands. It would be a great thing, congenial occupation and handsome salary, were he in a Presidential candidacy there could be no addition to his income. But it would be a great peril if, however, the coveted employment was offered him, Grant would yield to the pressure of his friends and the spoilsman and consent to take the Presidency.

It is true, that the President has taken this position to-day, but it is also certain that the family and the spoilsman are not looking to any Nicaraguan canal. They are seeing the Presidency and the money that it arranges for them. They had had this in view since the tour was begun, and have been working to that end. They have had the influence of the press, the army, the navy, and the people help on the work of creating sentiment to carry Grant back to the White House. The most efficient worker of the ring engaged in this is the Assistant Secretary of War, who has been doing nothing but to prepare and make plain the way. Laterally E. I. Washburne and his Galena coworkers have been working to get the President elected. There are some of the influences brought to bear on Grant to induce him to yield. But give him something to

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

VIRTUAL TRIUMPH OF THE REPUBLICANS AT THE LAST ELECTIONS—THE QUESTION OF PAYING THE STATE DEBT—INTERVIEW WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The recent alliance of the rank and file of the
 republican party with the readjusters' wing of the
 old conservative party, has produced a most con-
 fused and extraordinary condition of political affairs
 in the Old Dominion. This alliance or affiliation
 has resulted in carrying a majority of both branches
 of the General Assembly, which meets on the 4th of
 December next, on which body will devolve the elec-
 tion of the State officials, county judges and a
 United States Senator to succeed Senator Withers.

Upon the casting vote of the republicans, who are in the minority in the General Assembly, will depend the election of these officials, and upon their action will also depend the political future of Virginia, as well as the party ascendancy. In view of the complicated nature of the affairs thus briefly outlined, the representative correspondent to-day called on Major H. M. Hoxey, the Attorney General of the Republican State Committee, to ascertain his views on the situation. Mr. Hoxey, besides occupying the position which he does as a republican, is also, singular to say, a readjuster. He was formerly Assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, and, disregarding President Hayes' civil service rules, chose to retain his position as chairman of the Republican State Committee, and thereby forfeited his office. He has very decided convictions

and is independent enough to maintain them.

CORRESPONDENT—What are your views about the rate election and its results, especially as affecting the prospects of your party in this State?

MR. HOOKER—I have little to say on the matter that has not already been said and reported in the **HERALD**. One thing, however, I want to note, and that is that the Northern press and the so-called nonconservative press of this State have been guilty of publishing a great deal of trash about "reputation." There was no such issue in the canvass.

Both sides repel the charge that they are reputationists; but they claim to be willing to pay the debts of every dollar of interest that the State can incur, but they decline to be the debt payers or funders, as they are called, and claim that the present McCullough bill is the true one, and the other side that the bill is imperfect and mischievous.

IMPERFECTIONS OF THE M'CULLOUGH BILL.
CORRESPONDENT—What is your opinion as to that settlement?

Mr. HOXBY—regard it as a monstrosity. If the question were simply one of refunding the six per cent consols, and the "peeler" bonds into bonds bearing the rate of interest provided by the bill, I should be for the latter bore tax-receivable consols, I should be for the bill; but it is not. The State of Virginia deals with a set of men who don't own the bonds and don't represent those who do own them, and don't even pretend that they do. There is no contract which can bind any human being to refund these bonds, and the result will be that the syndicate created by this law will fund all the bonds it can get; it having the sole right under the law to refund—will get its commissions on the refunding, and then will quietly drop the matter. We shall then have the spectacle of a debt divided into three

Third—The new bonds bearing an average rate of interest through the forty years that they run of four per cent.

Fourth—The present six per cent bond, with an acceptable coupon.

Fifth—The unfunded balance of the "peeler" bonds bearing nominally six per cent interest, but really yielding only four per cent.

Sixth—A measure "for a forcible readjustment" of the Legislature embodied in the McCullough bill a measure known as the Allen amendment, authorizing four officers of the State to "withdraw the revenues of the State sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds receivable for taxes, at seventy-five cents on the dollar."

Seventh—This was done to make the six per cent bondholders run their bonds; and if their interest did not run, the State would be obliged to deposit the taxpaying coupons of the old bonds they were depreciating at the same time the coupons of the new, and that even with twenty-five per cent of the old bonds would still pay four per cent—the holders of the new—half of one per cent more than the new.

This measure practically delegates to these officers the power of discounting the credit of the State at the rate of twenty-five per cent.

Eighth—The State for years to come by the issue of these

interest certificates "whenever the revenue of the State shall be insufficient."

COURSE OF THE REPUBLICANS.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you believe that a majority of the republican party concurred with you in these views?

MR. HOKEY—I don't think that a majority of the republican party thought or cared anything about the debt question. They voted as republicans for

their own candidates wherever the local leaders would permit nominations to be made. In a letter written at the time he was elected to Congress, he reviewed this course, and had that advice been followed throughout the State I firmly believe that we would have secured a majority of the votes of the people to hear the conservative press squeal because, they say, the republicans took no interest in the negroes. But it was not so. The republicans were below at the conservative party. At what else could they deal their blows? The conservative party, however, did not know how to organize themselves or organized for their oppression, and faithfully used it done its work. Organized as the true republican party in 1893, it has developed its energy, and the republicans are now being crushed.

If adopted, in 1895, a constitutional amendment requiring the prepayment of a capitation tax as a condition for voting, the negroes would be kept from the polls, and of raising the taxes for that purpose if necessary. It adopted such a measure, and the negroes were not allowed to pay the poll tax. It gave to the county judges the power of appointing judges of elections and of correcting errors in the returns. It gave to the county judges, however, to appoint judges from both parties "where practicable." The grand result of all these measures was to give the negroes the vote of nearly 100,000 votes to thirteen members in the late Legislature, and to make possible the disfranchisement of the negroes in the Congressional Districts of (Jorgensen's) Congressional Districts. If the negro republicans should fail, any opportunity would be given to the conservatives to elect him, he would be either more or less than man.

WHAT REPUBLICANS EXPECT.

CONSERVATIVES. "In your opinion, will be the course of the republican members in the Legislature soon to meet?"

MR. HOXEY—I am not authorized to speak for the party and can't tell what its course will be. I hope, however, that the members will not be so divided as to let the debt, the members will act together as a party. It is impossible for us to control legislation, but we may and expect to secure a repeal or modification of the act of 1890. I think we will be able to obtain a large degree of recognition as to some of the State officers, which it is vital to us to control. I cannot believe that the hostile factions of the conservative party will be able to get together again. It has broken up too many times and it is dangerous to let it get together again. It has returned to plague it. I think I can see in all this a presage of a similar condition of things throughout the South. That the democratic party will be able to control the Legislature and to suppress the negro as a voter will find out before the election of 1899 that their mission is fulfilled and that "the war is over."

CONSERVATIVES. "Will the republicans support General Mahone for the Senate?"

MR. HOXEY—I think that a large majority of the

CONSERVATISM—Is Mahone regarded as the most advanced native republican in the State?

MR. HOOKY—I have never heard that General Mahone has declared himself a republican. On the other hand, he has always been one of the conservative party. I do not know what his opinions are upon "States rights" or the questions which were discussed at the late extra session of Congress, but his ideas and policy, if correctly foreshadowed by his articles in the *Wag*, which is supposed to be controlled by him, are in line with those of the conservative of the republican party than those of any other prominent conservative in the State.

THE PRESIDENCY.

CORRESPONDENT—It went to the Senate is it not your opinion that Mahone would unite with the republicans and aid in carrying the State in 1890 for the Presidential nominee of that party?

MR. HOSKY—I have no grounds on which to form an opinion on this matter, except those which I have just stated. I am disappointed that the liberal and tends toward republicanism. Unless the "readjusters" party returns into the conservative party to be chastised for its bolt, I cannot see where it can go in the next election except to the republican party. I am very strong in my opinion, and my followers seem to be devoted to him, and he should so decide I believe it is in his power to secure the State to the national republican candidate.

CONSULAR AGENTS COMPLAINED OF.

Many complaints have been made of late by owners and captains of vessels that newspapers containing interesting news, which were sent to consignees in care of American Consular agents abroad, have not been delivered to the proper parties. A shipowner sent a dispatch with a letter to the